

PRINTING!

DAILY GAZETTE

**Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK
57 STAIRS,
Main Street, Janesville.**

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERES

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West

We have, constantly in running order,
TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES
Together with a
RUGGLES' JOBBERS
{exclusively for
Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of PAPER PRESSING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will be a general run with our customers.

All Printing will be done at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

 Particular attention will be paid to people from the
 country, and adjoining towns, who come into their
 on the morning, and wish to take home with them
 the extremely new thing in the line of Ball Tickets, Car
 Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Handy Printing.

entirely a style superior to most ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equivalent that does not vary in establishment, east or west. These nice qualifications of kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are all the

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get on Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared, promptly and at reasonable rates, to

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,
CAPS, LOGGERS,
ADDRESSES,
HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
NOTES OF HAND,
BILL HEADS,
BY-LAWS,
POSTERS,
BANNERS,
RECEIPTS,
CHECKS,
LAW BILLS.

LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
"NOTICES,"
&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

Whosoever in our employment a person whose ge-
neral and pecuniary is not excelled any where, or equi-
valent.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of the proprietors is also given to every job
done in the office, and if an error is committed by the offi-
ce job will be re-printed without charge.

We solicit the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for executing it

in the same confidence that they will be.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the price charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilson.

Journal of a Residence

GEORGIAN PLANTATION

BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. Just received
for sale
JULY 1864

EU. HERLAND'S

NEW GOODS!

JUST received at Beale's, a beautiful assortment of

Summer Hats

Old Styles Selling Cheaper than Ever

FOR SALE.

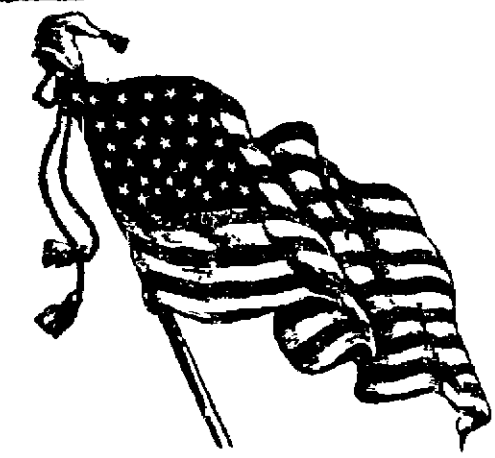
A NEW house, well suited for a large family or for business purposes. It has six rooms, three bedrooms, a parlor, sitting room and kitchen. The bath is new. A large clothes closet, a tiled roof, and a full cellar are also included. This is one of the best places for sale, and coming at such a low price. If you are desirous of buying anything to purchase a good house can do by calling at the office.

A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,

By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D.

JUST received at Sutcliffe's Literary Emporium
July 20th, 1875.

Sweet's Infallible Liniment



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County;
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER.
of Walworth County;
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUIS FAIRCHILD.
of Dane County;
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
of Trempealeau County;
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH.
of Milwaukee County;
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. HAMSEY.
of Outagamie County;
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.
of Grant County;
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER.
of Winnebago County.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Tazewell.
DAVID McBRIDE. of the town of Beloit.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.
J. W. STORREY.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, New Albany, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.
DR. JEROME BURBANK. of Avon.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
WM. H. TRIPP. of Town of Rock.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Fulton, Porter, Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Center and Janesville.
HOBART A. RICHARDS. of the Town of Center.

Endorsing Vallandigham in Wisconsin.

The elector in Wisconsin who votes the Palmer ticket, endorses Vallandigham, because the convention which nominated that ticket, recommended his election, and Palmer has openly expressed sympathy for him.

Now, what does it mean to endorse Vallandigham? It is an acceptance of his doctrines and an approval of his political acts.

It will be well to study the record of this man and see what he has said and done, before endorsing his sentiments at the polls.

In a speech at the Cooper Institute, on the 2d of November, 1860, Vallandigham said:

If any one more of the states of the Union should at any time secede—for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which, before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge—much as I may deplore it, I never would, as a representative in the congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in civil war.

During the last session of the late congress, he introduced a bill to legalize the secession of states, by sections, the purport of which he explained as follows, in a speech advocating the bill:

I propose that no state shall secede without the consent of the legislatures of all the states in the section to which the state proposing to secede may belong.

In another speech, February 20, 1861, he said:

I propose to * * recognize the existence of sections as a fixed fact.

I propose to establish four, instead of two, grand sections of the Union.

In a speech delivered during the second session of the 36th congress, he made this declaration:

Secession has been tried and has proved a speedy and terrible success. The practicability of doing it, and the way to do it, have both been established!

In April, 1862, he made a speech in the course of which he announced:

I shall take the first favorable opportunity to move for a peaceful separation.

On the 26th of April, 1861, twelve days after the fall of Sumter, he wrote to Rev. Sabin Hough, "It is too late for anything but peaceful separation!" Again, only four days later, he wrote to the same man:

Beyond that (peace) I see nothing but separation, first of the free states and slave, and then of the west and the east, and then, I know not what.

At Dayton, Ohio, in a speech, August 1, he made this boast:

I have not voted for any army or navy bill, or any army or navy appropriation, since the meeting of congress, on the 4th of July, 1861.

These are some of his principles, and we propose to give further extracts from his speeches to show that he is in favor of the invasion of the northern states by the rebels, that he refuses to contribute anything to the soldiers, and that the victory of the rebels give strength to his party movements.

We cannot perceive how it is possible for a man pretending to be loyal, to vote for candidates in Wisconsin who are the friends of Vallandigham and sympathize with him.

A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

The following communication from Commodore Porter, taken from the New York Herald of the 2d inst., shows conclusively that the young man who was executed lately in Richmond as a spy and deserter, was not a spy, and was never in the rebel service. He was with General Lyon in his Missouri campaigns, and afterwards with Fremont, and held a lieutenant's commission, which he lost because Fremont's appointments were not confirmed after his displacement. Kellogg then enlisted with Commodore Porter. No more outrageous act has been committed by the rebels during the war, than the hanging of Spencer Kellogg Brown as a spy.

The Execution of Spencer Kellogg.

To the Editor of the Herald:

New York, Oct. 1, 1863.—In your issue of this morning I observed a notice of the execution of Spencer Kellogg, fourth master of the United States gunboat Essex. It is there stated as an extract from the Richmond Enquirer: "The wretch had previously confessed his guilt." &c. I believe this to be totally false.

Spencer Kellogg, to my certain knowledge, was never in the rebel service. He was not captured in the capacity of a spy. This officer was a true man—true and loyal to the United States. At the time of his capture he was the fourth master of the Essex, and was directed by me to destroy some boats at Port Hudson employed in transporting provisions from the Louisiana shore. He succeeded in performing faithfully the duties assigned him; and while standing on the bank with four other men belonging to the Essex, taken prisoner by a party of guerrillas.

The men were exchanged. I was informed that it was the intention of the party taking him to shoot him. I immediately applied to General Butler for an officer of the rebels to be placed on board the Essex, to be executed in the place of Kellogg. General Butler sent for me, and I found in his office ex-Governor Wickliffe, who pledged his word of honor that not a hair of his head should be hurt, and immediately on his return arrangements should be made for the exchange of Kellogg. General Butler was satisfied with this statement, but I was not, as I had been informed on more than one occasion that the rebels were determined to shoot any officer belonging to the Essex that they should capture.

Spencer Kellogg was only twenty years old when captured. He lived under General Lyon, a short time with Fremont, and after the latter's displacement joined the Essex in the capacity of a common sailor, and in consequence of correct deportment, brave and valuable service rendered to the United States government, received the appointment of fourth master on board the Essex. The execution of Kellogg is an outrage on the usages of war. He was not captured in the capacity of a spy, nor did he ever enlist in the rebel cruiser corps. I regret he was a brave, gallant and faithful officer to the United States.

W. D. PORTER, Commodore U. S. N.

The Eighth Wisconsin Cavalry Duty.—It may have been noticed that the published correspondence from the eighth Wisconsin regiment, for the last six or eight months, has spoken of and boasted of the tremendous amount of marching they have done—more, the boys thought, than their share. The explanation of the reason why they have done so much hard walking has at last leaked out. It is stated that recently the division or brigade commander, we do not learn which, made an order that the eighth Wisconsin cavalry should occupy a certain point before day light the next morning. "The eighth Wisconsin cavalry," said the astonished adjutant, "there is no such regiment in the service. There is the eighth Wisconsin infantry regiment, however, which gets over the ground about as fast as any of them." "Infantry, h—l," said the irreverent commander, "I suppose they were cavalry, and have left them on that duty for four months."

Since this development the eighth has been taking a good rest on the Big Black, and have made no cavalry raids.

Assembly Convention.

At a Republican Union Assembly district convention for the 6th district of Rock county, held in the village of Hanover, on Saturday, October 3d, inst., pursuant to a call of the district committee, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of the Assembly, and a candidate for county supervisor, James Kirkpatrick, of Spring Valley, was elected chairman, and K. W. Bemis, Secretary.

The chair appointed A. B. Winchester, of Avon, O. F. Wallahan, of Plymouth, and N. W. Tripp, of Rock, a committee on credentials.

The committee reported the following delegates in attendance:

Rock—N. W. Tripp, P. H. Inman, C. G. Antisdel.

Newark—N. Warren, F. Curtis, E. L. Carpenter.

Plymouth—K. W. Bemis, R. J. Gilbert, O. F. Wallahan.

Spring Valley—James Kirkpatrick, A. Sprague, T. J. Balis.

Avon—A. B. Winchester, J. Burbank, J. Kinney, Jr.

The chair appointed E. L. Carpenter and P. H. Inman, tellers.

The convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for a candidate for the assembly with the following result:

Dr. Jerome Burbank received 9 votes; A. C. Douglas, 3 votes; E. L. Carpenter, 3 votes.

The convention then proceeded to take a formal ballot, with the following result:

Dr. Jerome Burbank received 8 votes; E. L. Carpenter, 4 votes; A. C. Douglas, 3 votes.

Dr. Jerome Burbank, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion of O. F. Wallahan, declared unanimously nominated.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for county supervisor, which resulted in the nomination of Wm. H. Tripp, of Rock, on first formal ballot.

K. W. Bemis, of Plymouth, A. Sprague, of Spring Valley, and E. L. Carpenter, of Newark, were appointed the district committee for the ensuing year.

On motion the convention adjourned.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Chm.

R. W. Bemis, Sec'y.

William Saunders, chief government gardener at Washington, is to lay out the National cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., where the dead in that battle are to be buried. The grounds are to be consecrated on the 22d inst.

School Superintendent Convention.

The convention to nominate a candidate for School Superintendent, for the first district of Rock Co., composed of the towns of Fort, Fulton, Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Center, and Janesville, met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to call, Hon. E. A. Forst was elected President, and O. F. Wallahan Secretary.

Members: E. Adams, of Avon, J. Cory, of Center, and Hugh Wheeler, of Porter, were appointed a committee on credentials, and the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Two o'clock P. M.

The convention met and the following delegates were reported in attendance:

Porter—Thomas Earle, Hugh Wheeler, J. P. Dow.

Center—E. A. Foot, J. Cory, John Crow, Avon—E. Adams, Jerome Barbank.

Plymouth—A. C. Douglas, E. J. Andrews, O. J. Wallahan.

Spring Valley—Burr Sprague, A. S. Clark, William Alcott.

Newark—Hans Christopher, 3 votes.

No delegates were present from Allouez, Janesville, Fulton, and Magnolia.

The delegates from each town were authorized to cast the vote of the town.

On an informal ballot, Hobart A. Richards received 15, and D. F. Sayre 3 votes.

Mr. HOBART A. RICHARDS was then nominated as the candidate for Superintendent.

Hugh Wheeler, of Porter, Burr C. Sprague, of Spring Valley, and A. C. Douglas, of Plymouth, were appointed a committee for the district, and the convention adjourned.

E. A. FOOT, President.

O. F. WALLAHAN, Secretary.

The 8th Wisconsin—Letter from Gen. Sherman.

Headquarters 15th Army Corps, Camp on Big Black, Sept. 30, 1863.

Sir:—Lt. Col. Jefferson, of the 8th Wisconsin, is about to return to his home on a short leave of absence, during the period of rest allowed us by the full military events in this quarter. I avail myself of the opportunity to express to you my personal and official appreciation of the entire regiment since I have had the honor to count it as one of my commands. The 8th Wisconsin has ever done its whole duty, in the camp, on the march and in battle. It has shared with us all the honors and success of our conquest of Mississippi, and has displayed peculiar courage and gallantry at Jackson, May 16th, and throughout the siege of Vicksburg.

It also, under the leadership of General Meade, cleared the west bank of the river, driving the enemy out of Richmond, and bore bravely and manfully the deadly sickness of Young's Point, till the fall of Vicksburg admitted of its recall, to join us on this higher and more healthy ground. I am glad to report that the men are fast recovering from the sickness caused by that exposure, and I hope it will share with us our future labors and honors.

It is within your power, I hope you will fill it to the hilt, and then I will promise all I can to ensure its return to your state, bearing a full share of honor and fame in the establishment of our general government on a basis so firm that no internal or external power can shake it during this generation. With great respect, &c.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

The Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Starkweather was ordered by his superior, to return home in consequence of a hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by a continuous straining of his lungs in order to give the word of command during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. He found that his men could distinguish his clarion voice more readily even than the bugle, and so during those three days he exerted his voice so severely that he brought on a bleeding of the lungs.

Gen. S. says there is not the remotest probability that Rosecrans will be attacked in his present position. The army is not demoralized, and is capable of repulsing any attack. They have plenty of provisions and ammunition at Chattanooga.

On the day he left, Tuesday, the 29th of September, a train of nine hundred army wagons, loaded with supplies, left Chattanooga for Bridgeport, 20 miles distant. He was at Bridgeport at the time of the alleged explosion, which flared so large in the telegrams of yesterday. It was not an explosion of an ammunition train. There was a lot of shells stored there, under tarpaulins. One of these shells exploded—how, he could not find out—that communicated to others, and finally to a small magazine; but the amount of ammunition lost was not large, and was not intended for Gen. Rosecrans, but simply for the use of the soldiers at Bridgeport, which consists of one brigade.

When he left Chattanooga neither Gen. McCook nor Gen. Crittenden had received any notice of their being relieved and sent to Indianapolis. It is possible that such a change may be made, but no one has heard of it at Chattanooga. Gen. S. does not think that the operations of the rebel cavalry in Tennessee will do anything more than temporarily interrupt Rosecrans' communications. He met the reinforcements going forward to Chattanooga. The advance regiment was at Bridgeport on Wednesday, and there was no doubt as to its destination. As to the other regiments, he is not sure, but he thinks that all the communications with General Rosecrans can be maintained, and when those reinforcements all arrive, Bragg will fall back on Rome, sixty-five miles southwest of Chattanooga.

General Starkweather's brigade had the honor of bringing into Chattanooga not merely their own battery of six guns, but also a gun they captured from Bragg's army. Gen. S. thinks that the rebel army on Sunday was at least 150,000 strong, for so many captured prisoners from nine rebel army corps. A portion of Lee's corps were in the battle. He does not think that our force, exclusive of the cavalry, numbered over 50,000 to 60,000. Rosecrans did ride into Chattanooga on Sunday, but it was to give directions about the immediate erection of certain defenses—for he saw that they must retreat. Rosecrans then rode back to the field of battle, where he remained on foot during the rest of the day. On Sunday the officers in Thomas' corps were all on foot. The military life was appalling—one sheet of flame from 11 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.—Gen. Starkweather would have lost his leg, and it not been for the protection of his horse. A fragment of a shell cut an ugly hole through the leg, he lost, and he remained on foot during that day and Monday, and his brigade brought up the rear of Thomas' immortal corps into Chattanooga on Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, unmolested by the rebels, who had been so severely smitten the day before, that they did not recover courage to make a demonstration until Wednesday, the 23d of September.—Wisconsin.

The emigration from Iowa and continues very large, and large numbers of laborers are coming from Canada; but laborers continue inadequate to the demand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Special to Chicago Times.—An arrival from Charleston has a report on good authority that Gen. Gilmore has changed his headquarters to Folly Island, the continued sinking of the beach of Morris Island, making it necessary to remove. The troops are now out of range of any of the batteries the rebels can erect on James Island.

Operations on Morris Island are being actively prosecuted. The batteries for throwing "Greek fire," are nearly completed. Charleston is in fair range, and our guns are already placed in such numbers as to insure the destruction of the city when opened, which will not take place till other arrangements are completed and the navy is ready to co-operate.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.

Special to the Chicago Times.—Rosecrans is still intrenched at Chattanooga, but is making preparations to assume the offensive. Bragg is already fortifying and putting himself on the defensive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Special to the Chicago Times.—The Republican of this morning says that, "All rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, communication with Rosecrans is not cut off. That a cavalry force crossed the Tennessee river at Washington, to annoy Rosecrans' rear, there can be no doubt; but whether that force ever gets back to rebeldom without suffering the fate of Morgan, defeat and capture, the greatest doubt does exist. Rosecrans," it adds, "is master of the situation at Chattanooga."

THE DRAFT IN MICHIGAN.

Ass't Provost Marshal Gen'l Order 2, Detroit, October 3d, 1863.

To His Excellency, Governor A. A. Barlow.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the twenty sixth day of this month has been fixed upon as the day for the commencement of the draft in the state of Michigan.

Volunteers reported as mustered into the service before the twenty fourth (24th) of October will be credited on the quotas of the congressional or enrollment sub districts in which they were raised.

Respectfully Your Obedt Serv't,
B. H. HILL,
Lieut. Col. 5th Art., and A. A. M. G. Mich.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The Herald's dispatch from Washington states that no arrangement has been made for the release of officers held by the rebels as prisoners of war at Richmond. Those captured in the battle near Chattanooga have increased the number to over 1,000, who are all crowded into Libby Prison. While the rebels are declaring every one of their officers and men exchanged, and putting them into the field again, they still hold on to our officers and many privates, as well as citizens.

Yesterday was the day for enforcing the conscription in Virginia. White's cavalry, in small squads, were scouring Fairfax county, picking up all the citizens that could be found, and sending horses. One gang passed along in close proximity to the defenses and threatened an attack upon the government farms, but the strength of the guards prevented them from making the attempt. Deserters from the army continue to cross the Potomac below Alexandria, notwithstanding the vigilance of the militia. Reports of the condition of the crops for the month of September are coming in from the agricultural bureau very promptly. The reports will be of more than usual importance.

A despatch from the army of the Potomac to the Herald says: About 5 o'clock today rebel messengers, in the shape of shells, paid us a visit. The firing was on our extreme left, in the direction of the Janesville ford, and as we treated them with silent contempt they shortly gave up the amusement.

Tribune's despatch.—A private in the 2d corps was shot in the woods inside our lines, near Raccoon ford, by rebels, on Friday last. Five rebels were captured. An artillery private reported that he was arrested by the rebels within a mile and half Gen. Meade's headquarters, robbed and released. He states that some time ago citizens of Loudon and Fairfax counties had petitioned Jeff Davis to have Mosby removed from the region, as horses which he captured did not compensate for horses taken and the damage done by Union troops in pursuit of him. To this Jeff Davis and Gen. Stuart responded, that the people could not see the good done by Mosby with his men, which was keeping a large force of the enemy employed round Washington which might otherwise be employed elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: A colored barber, directed from Richmond, where he has resided for the last 18 years, and who has been in direct contact with the leading rebels, says the battle of Chattanooga was not considered by the people of Richmond as a success; Richmond can now be easily captured, if the Yankees want it, and that officers of the army have frequently said in his hearing that it would be abandoned should the army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens are sent publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of attack, because it would be utterly useless. People are daily sending their effects further south, in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees. One day last week the state guard was called out to suppress a threatened bread riot. Hundreds of employees of the government, with their wives and the wives of soldiers, assembled in front of the state capitol, armed with clubs and other missiles, demanding of the authorities relief for their starving children. An extensive riot was only prevented by the prompt action of the state guard and promises of the state authorities. The action of the Virginia legislature last Friday, would seem to confirm the statement that Lee's force between the Rapidan and Petersburg, is only 35,000. It is a suggestive fact mentioned by this colored man, that Stuart has failed to get a commission as lieutenant general, on account of his numerous defeats.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

A Newbern letter, Sept. 29th, to the Herald says, five days since Capt. Schaffer of the 8th New York, with a small detachment of the 101st and 102nd Penn'a., and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nag's Head and destroyed the works which were supplied with wrought iron pans, and about 100 bushels of salt. The enemy were making at least 15 bushels per night, and sending it across the Currituck in canoes. Capt. Schaffer found no rebels and the works were destroyed without any opposition. Major Gen. Peck and staff started on a few days inspection of the defenses at Plymouth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

A Paris letter to the World says the Pirata Florida is being repaired by a government engineer and the laborers at the government dock. When she goes to sea she will salute the French flag and it is already publicly stated the confederate salute will be officially responded to. Three iron vessels were ordered to be sent outside, and the chances of action are imminent. The papers state that the Florida will leave Brest during the present week, but this is not true. She will leave the dock, but not further. Meantime she may be joined by one or two formidable colleagues.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 7.

The Persia, from Liverpool 28th, and Queenstown 27th, has arrived.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Ootton

firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

Provisions steady. Illinois Central 11 1/2 discount; Erie 7 3/4; 33; consols 93 1/2.

Lyons, Sept. 26.—The Rhine overflowed about seven feet along the line of Lyons, and the country was submerged along the banks. The pirates Alabama and Georgia had visited the ports of Cape Good Hope. They had captured and boarded several vessels.

The Steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena, Aug. 20th, in pursuit. The Alabama had captured 56 prizes.

Mason's letter to Russell on withdrawing from London was published. It quotes Davis' instructions, saying he believes the British government determined to decline friendly overtures, and will not remain a minister. It is therefore no longer consistent with the dignity of the confederate government for Mason to remain.

The British question is unchanged. It reported that Baron Gros informed Earl Russell that it was the opinion of the French government, relative to Polish negotiations, that it is preferable to close a useless discussion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Cotton very firm. Flour less active, 50 lower, at 5.60 a 5.75 for extra state; 6.25 a 6.40 for R. H. O. Wheat receipts 27,233; dull and lower at 1.27 1/2 for new Chicago spring; 1.22 1/2 a 1.31 for winter red. Corn receipts 62,952; market 1c better at 95 1/2 a 1.01 a 7/2 in store. Oats quiet. Pork firm. Lard less firm at 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. Whisky firmer at 57 a 57 1/2. Stocks active and higher. Money 6 for gold demand paper. Gold 119 1/2.

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Broad Gauge, Double Track Route.

SEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

From Dunkirk and Buffalo to

New York, Boston, Washington, Norwich,

Fall River, New Haven, New London,

New Bedford, Springfield, Philadelphia,

Springfield, Newport, Nashua, Bridge-

port, Providence, Worcester,

Concord,

CALIFORNIA & EUROPE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS.

From Chicago and the West to New York and other

connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo with the Erie Rail-

road. This is the only route running through without

change of cars.

LUXURIOUS STATE ROOM SLEEPING CARS.

For the accommodation of passengers, six large state

rooms are arranged at each end of the train. The accom-

modation is of the highest quality, and the service is of

the highest order. The cars are run by the Erie Rail-

road, and the service is of the highest order.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wat-

son, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north and west

are sold at the principal points east and south, and

at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after July 25th, 1893, trains will leave

Chicago for Galena as follows:

For Galena at 7:00 A. M.

For Galena at 9:00 A. M.

For Galena at 11:00 A. M.

For Galena at 1:00 P. M.

For Galena at 3:00 P. M.

For Galena at 5:00 P. M.

For Galena at 7:00 P. M.

For Galena at 9:00 P. M.

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Tickets can be purchased at all principal

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Office, No. 64 Clark Street.

JOHN P. HART, WM. R. DORR, CHAS. W.

W. P. AGT. Gen'l Pass. Agt. New York, N.Y.

Chicago, Ill.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

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On and after Sunday, 1862, trains will leave

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Day Express leaves Chicago at 8:30 A.M.

Day Express leaves Chicago at 1:30 P.M.

Day Express leaves Chicago at 6:30 P.M.

Day Express leaves Chicago at 9:30 P.M.

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